BEFORE THE 1 POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD STATE OF WASHINGTON 2 3 IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES COURT, 4 PCHB No. 1049 Appellant, 5 FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, v. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW 6 PUGET SOUND AIR POLLUTION AND ORDER 7 CONTROL AGENCY, 8 Respondent. 9

A formal hearing of the appeal of a \$250.00 civil penalty resulting from five separate Notices of Violation came on before Board member Chris Smith on December 1, 1976, at Everett, Washington. Appellant Charles Court appeared pro se; respondent appeared by and through its attorney, Keith D. McGoffin.

Having heard or read the evidence, and having examined the exhibits, the Board makes the following

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FINDINGS OF FACT

Pursuant to RCW 43.21B.260 respondent has filed a certified copy of its Regulation I and amendments thereto, which we notice.

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II

On June 16, 1976, appellant's agent, Mr. Bruce, applied for a permit for an outdoor fire from the Bothell Fire Department. While there, Mr. Bruce offered to let the fire department burn the material for a fire drill, which offer was declined. At this time he was told that he could only burn natural vegetation and was given a permit for such burning. He was also given a copy of the Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency rule sheet, which he did not read.

III

At about 3:00 p.m. on June 16, 1976, a large amount of paper from appellant Court's warehouse was pushed into a pile (about 30 feet by 30 feet) and lit by Mr. Bruce.

The resultant fire was large. Although the wind was negligible when the fire was started, the direction and speed changed about 6:00 p.m.

IV

In response to five separate calls reporting airborne debris from the fire, the fire department arrived at the scene and deemed the fire an extreme hazard. Appellant Court thereafter caused the burning paper to be pushed over a nearby bank while the fire department attempted to douse the fire. At this time the fire was about 200 feet long and 12 feet wide. After two to three hours, the hazard abated, although the fire continued to smolder the next day.

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER 1 |

v

When the wind changed direction and speed, the fire caused ash and debris to fall upon the real property of others. Appellant Court attempted to recover the debris from the neighbors' yards. Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency's inspector, who arrived at the scene about 9:30 p.m., observed the fire and saw debris from the fire landing 500 feet from its source.

VI

Appellant Court's fire contained paper, wire and lumber.

VII

On June 17, 1976, at about 9:40 a.m., respondent's inspector saw gray emissions from the remains of the outdoor fire. He recorded observations ranging from Ringelmann No. 3 to Ringelmann No. 5 for a period of six consecutive minutes.

VIII

For the foregoing event, appellant Court was issued five Notices of Violation and a civil penalty for a combined total of \$250.00.

Appellant was cited for the violation of the following provisions as a result of his activities on June 16 and 17.

Section 9.03(b) makes unlawful the emission of any air contaminant for a period exceeding three minutes in any one hour which is darker in shade than Ringelmann No. 1 (20% density).

Section 9.04 makes unlawful the discharge of particulate matter upon the real property of others.

Section 9.11(a) makes unlawful the emission of an air contaminant not otherwise prohibited by PSAPCA's regulations, which is detrimental to the health, safety or welfare of any person or causes damage to

property or business.

Section 8.02(3) makes unlawful an outdoor fire containing any substance, other than natural vegetation, which emits dense smoke.

Section 8.05(1) makes unlawful any outdoor fire other than for land clearing or residential burning without prior written approval from the Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency.

Section 3.29 provides for a civil penalty of up to \$250.00 per day for each violation of Regulation I.

IX

Appellant admits violating the foregoing provisions and seeks only to reduce the fine. He has no previous record for violations of Regulation I.

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Any Conclusion of Law which should be deemed a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such.

From these Findings the Pollution Control Hearings Board comes to these

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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The Board has jurisdiction over the person and over the subject matter of this proceeding.

ΙI

Appellant violated Sections 9.03(b), 9.04, 8.02(3), and 8.05(1) of respondent's Regulation I for which a penalty of \$50.00 for each violation was properly imposed under Section 3.29. The penalty of \$50.00 for each violation is reasonable in amount and should be

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

affirmed. 1 III 2 Appellant did not violate Section 9.11(a) of respondent's 3 Regulation I. The \$50.00 civil penalty assessed based upon such alleged 4 violation should be vacated. 5 IV 6 The \$250.00 civil penalty should be reduced to \$200.00. 7 V 8 Any Finding of Fact which should be deemed a Conclusion of Law 9 is hereby adopted as such. 10 From these Conclusions the Pollution Control Hearings Board 11 enters this 12 ORDER 3 The \$250.00 civil penalty is reduced to \$200.00 and affirmed. 14 POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD 15 1-6 ART BROWN, Chairman 17 18 (Did not participate) W. A. GISSBERG, Member 19 20 SMITH, Member 21 22 DATED January 20, 1977. 23 24 25 .6

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FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER